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The COLUMBIAN AND Balance, REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D!
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D!"
BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) TUESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1805.

Editorial.

TO TH: TILLOTSON, ESQUIRE,
SECRETARY OF THE STATE OF N. YORK.

HITHERTO you have not figured much in the public papers: hence I conclude, the tenor of your conduct has been moderate and equitable. Your political opponents have not found cause to censure you; nor have your friends deemed it necessary to take extraordinary pains to give you consequence. You have remained in quiet possession of your office, neither violently hated, nor warmly loved, until, as you observe in your late public address, "it is found expedient, by certain characters in this state, to designate you as one "of the victims, in the contemplated plan "of denunciation and proscription."..... You have not pointed out the characters to whom you allude, nor have you explicitly declared why it has been found expedient to denounce you; but enough is insinuated in the close of your address, to enable any person in the least acquainted with the politics of this state, to draw a correct inference. In describing those who now slander you without provocation, you say, "They are men who falsely charge faults "upon others, that their own may elude "the public eye; who wish to keep the "state agitated and convulsed, that it may "become odious to men of more intelligence and virtue than themselves: who "make a system of suspicion and abuse, "part of their political code, whenever it "will subserve their plans of revenge and "personal aggrandizement." Believing that every syllable of this passage is true, and that you are fully competent to the task of describing your old friends, I pass it without comment.

But, Sir, is it not a little surprising that the world is so much given to selfishness, that slander, denunciation and proscription, are considered as perfectly innocent, altogether consistent with the public good, until one's self happens to be implicated by them? Was there not a time, Sir, when you could look on with perfect indifference, and see the best men in the state slandered and abused—when you could approve of a system of denunciation and proscription which precipitated every man from office who was opposed to you in political sentiments? Nay, when you could even *consent* to reap the spoils of such denunciation and proscription? Lest your memory should be treacherous, I beg leave to refresh it by presenting you with the following document. It is an extract from a statement made by Mr. Hale, your predecessor in office, on his being turned out to make room for you (by your then friends Dewitt Clinton and Ambrose Spencer.

"In the Council of Appointment, on the tenth of August, 1801, when the business of the day was nearly completed, Mr. Spencer proposed to the Council, that John V. Henry be removed from the office of Comptroller of this State, observing that Mr. Henry had, in debate in the House of Assembly, during the last session of the Legislature, expressed certain sentiments, which convinced him that it would be improper to continue him in office: and that Mr. Henry had continued the practice of law, which could not have been intended at the time of his appointment, as it must necessarily prevent him from paying a proper attention to his official duties: he therefore was of opinion that he should no longer be continued in office.

"Mr. DeWitt Clinton expressed a wish to make some observation to the council on the subject—He observed, that for some years past, the administration of this state had been in hands which had made all the appointments in one way to the entire exclusion of a large proportion of its citizens—that the people of this state as well as of the United States, had expressed their disapprobation of that administration, and of the principles by which it was governed, in the late elections for President of the United States, and the Chief Magistrate and Representatives for this state—that pursuant to the public opinion so expressed, he should feel it his duty to remove all the officers appointed under that administration—that he should concur in the removal of Mr. Henry, and the other Heads of Departments in the state, but did not suppose it would be proper to do more than equalize the officers in the respective counties.

Mr. Spencer then drew a resolution, to be entered on the minutes, directly a supercedeas to Mr. Henry, which was read by the Governor, and passed by the three members present unanimously, to wit, Mr. Clinton, Mr. Spencer and Mr. Roseboom, Mr. Sanders being in ill health and unable to attend. Governor Clinton, during the proceedings, only observed, that he felt no resentment against any of the officers of Government, and did not require their removal; but as Governor Jay had admitted the right of removal to be vested solely in the council, they must act their pleasure, or words substantially to that effect. His Excellency, however, made no attempts to repel or discountenance the proceedings, but appeared fully to acquiesce in them.

"Mr. Spencer then proposed Mr. Elisha Jenkins to supply the place of Mr. Henry, whom he recommended as a gentleman well qualified to perform the duties of Comptroller; the Governor put the question on Mr. Jenkins, which was carried unanimously.

"A short pause then took place, during which Mr. Spencer walked to Mr Clinton, whispered for a few moments, and returned to his place: after which, Mr. Clinton proposed to the Council, that the same resolution be entered as to the Secretary.—The question was put by the Governor, and carried unanimously.

"The Secretary then asked leave to put some questions to the Council in respect to himself, which was permitted, and after some evasions, on the part of Mr. De Witt Clinton, who declared that they were unnecessary, from the grounds on which he had already stated the removals were made, but

the Secretary persisting, they were put and answered as follows:

"1st. Whether there was any charge of any description against the Secretary for want of the most strict attention to every part of the duties of his office?

"2d. Whether he had evinced a want of talents to enable him perfectly to execute those duties?

"3d. Whether he had on any occasion shewn the least degree of prejudice or partiality towards any person in executing his official duties, from the influence of his political opinions?

"4th. Whether there was any doubt of his principles of integrity as a man?

"Each of which questions was answered in the negative, in the most decided and unequivocal manner.

"The secretary then sat down, and deliberately entered his own removal on the minutes."

"Five candidates were then named by the Governor for the office of Secretary, to wit; Jasper Hopper, John P Van Ness, Thomas Tillotson, Abraham G. Lansing, and General Peter Ganseyoort, and the application of two of them read by the Secretary, after which he informed the Council, that Jasper Hopper, was his deputy, that whatever political prejudices there might be against himself, they must not be applied to Mr Hopper, that he was a warm and decided friend to Governor Clinton and to his politics, and he knew him to be so at the time he employed him as a deputy, and that such knowledge did not prevent him from placing the utmost confidence in him, and treating him with friendship and respect; that Mr. Hopper had declared to him, previous to the last election, his intention to support Governor Clinton—that he had replied, he was perfectly right in so doing, as he was a free man, and was justifiable in enjoying his own independent principles; that Mr. Hopper was a man of respectability; a man of business, and a man of integrity, and he was better calculated to execute the duties of Secretary, than any other man in the state, and as such he recommended him to the Council.

"The Governor proceeded to nominate Mr. Hopper, who was unanimously rejected, as was Mr. Van Ness—and Mr. Tillotson was unanimously agreed to.

"Mr Spencer then observed to the Secretary, that there was one circumstance which applied to him, which did not to Mr. Henry, which was, that he had held a very respectable office, from which he derived a certain degree of influence; that he had taken a decided part in the late election, in which, to his knowledge, he had been influential; and whether it was not probable, that from his official station that influence had been materially increased—to which the Secretary replied, that he believed no man in the state could entertain that opinion, that his office was merely ministerial, from which he could derive no possible degree of influence, that it was not an office of authority, nor even of direct responsibility, that if he had any influence in society, it was from his standing as a citizen, not as a public officer; but, that of all men, Mr. Spencer was one of the last who should bring forward that circumstance as a charge against him—he (Mr. Spencer) held a public office (assistant attorney-general) to which was attached both authority and responsibility; he had for several elections past been active and influential, to a far greater degree than himself—and how had he been treated? had he been injured in the least degree in consequence of his having supported his political opinions? and that had the former administration attempted to remove him from office in consequence of his having supported his principles, he (the secretary) would then have openly declared it an act of direct tyranny.

"The Secretary added, that he had been decidedly active during the last election, and the reflection gave him great pleasure; he had supported principles which were dear to him, and which *he* would never desert; that he was particularly led to such activity from a dread which then lay on his mind, of certain consequences which would attend the election of Governor Clinton, and what he *then* dreaded he *now* saw completely realized. Mr. De Witt Clinton interfered, and put a stop to the conversation, when the Council adjourned;" or the Secretary would have added, that his dread was, should Governor Clinton succeed in his election, his administration would be feeble and inert, and Ambrose Spencer and De Witt Clinton would become the Rulers and Tyrants of the state——

By this document it appears, that you was once the favored friend of Clinton and Spencer: But experience teaches that the political wheel is never stationary. It is always turning; and those who are on the top to-day, may find themselves at the bottom to morrow. Your office is wanted for somebody who has rendered greater services to the cause of the tyrants of this State. You must yield it to art or force; and the less chagrin you evince on the occasion, the less cause of triumph will you afford to your old and new opponents. The time may come, and perhaps it may come soon, when you will rise victorious on the ruins of Spencer and Clinton, as you before did on the ruins of federalism. Should this ever be the cale, I can but hope that you will conduct with more temperance and moderation than your present enemies.

Whether you have ever given countenance to the slanders of Cheetham, when directed against your political opponents—whether you have ever been his friend and patron, or not, I cannot say. But give me leave to remark, that if you have aided in whetting the knife, you ought not to wince at its keenness.

With sentiments of respect, I am, Sir,

Yours, &c.

H. CROSWELL.

Selected.

FROM THE REPERTORY.

JEFFERSON, BARLOW AND PAIN.

IN our last paper we announced, and that with extreme regret, the return of Joel Barlow, Esq to this country. This man, the strong friend of Mr. Jefferson, and the confidential companion of his late warm defender Tom Pain, is one of the most barefaced infidels that ever appeared in Christendom.

Some facts respecting this distinguished personage may serve to shew the votaries of Christianity what a band of open enemies to our holy faith is now assembling in this country.

Mr. Jefferson, in his famous "Notes on Virginia," advances opinions incompatible with Mosaic history. This cannot be disputed—nor will Mr. Jefferson dare to deny that he has, since he has been President of the United States, publicly made the eucharist a subject of impious ridicule.

Tom Pain has written two books for the express purpose of combating the Holy Scriptures. His *Age of Reason*, is but too common, and his letter to the late Samuel Adams, still evinced his perverse adherence to his infidel system.

Joel Barlow is said to have written the following shocking letter to his correspondent, John Fellows, dated Hamburg, May 23, 1795:—

"I rejoice at the progress of good sense over the DAMNABLE IMPOSTURE OF CHRISTIAN MUMBERY. I had no doubt of the effect of Pain's Age of Reason. It must be cavilled at a while, but it must prevail. Though things as good have been often said, they never were said in so good a way," &c. Mr *Barlow* can now answer for himself. If this letter be a forgery, let him inform the public. It has never yet been contradicted, though it has been four years published in America.

The famous correspondent and poet Laureat of Mr. Jefferson, *Nichols*, has lately made another effort to shew how duly he appreciated the President's approbation of his "rising above the ocean of calumny" by forging Mr. William Gray's checks on the bank. Should he mount the pillory again, we hope that Nichols to shew all good democrats how unjustly he is treated, and how respectable are his connections, will have the President's letter, in his own hand, now so well known here, pinned on his back.

Editor's Closet.

SHIP TWO FRIENDS.

Holt has asserted, over and over again, that the ship Two Friends, lately captured off Charleston bar, by a French privateer (while our frigates were rotting in the docks at Washington) was a British vessel. I contented myself with merely denying the first assertion; but since the lie is again repeated, I will not only deny it, but shew the reader on what ground the contradiction is founded.

It seems that the falshood was told in a more formal manner in a paper much like the *Bee*, called, if I mistake not, the *Farmer's Register*, and printed somewhere in this state; and afterwards copied with additions, into a Baltimore democratic paper. These papers asserted that the Two Friends was a British vessel, fraudulently covered as American property, to save risks. As such charges would, if uncontradicted, materially injure the reputation of those concerned, and expose their property at sea to great hazards, the former owners of the ship, Messrs. Muir & Boyd have thought proper to come forward in a public manner, with a positive and solemn denial of these assertions, and with a fair statement of all the circumstances relating to the ownership of the said vessel Mr. Boyd "solemnly pledges his word, to prosecute the editors and publishers of the *Farmers' Register* and the Baltimore paper above mentioned, for libels tending to degrade him in the esteem of his fellow citizens, and to subject his property to every lawless depredation." The following certificate is also published:

State of South Carolina,
Port of Charleston.

These are to certify to all whom it may concern, that the American ship Two Friends, Neil M'Neil master, was registered at the Custom-House in this City, on the nineteenth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, in the name of William Muir, William Boyd, and Neil M'Neil; under which register she sailed until the eleventh day of May,

one thouſand eight hundred and two, at which time, the ſaid William Muir and William Boyd ſold out the whole of their intereſt in the ſhip, to the ſaid Neil M'Neil, in whoſe name a new regiſter was granted on the day laſt mentioned, and under which regiſter ſhe has ſailed ever ſince.

Given under our hands, at the Cuſtom-Houſe aforeſaid, this 29th day of July, eighteen hundred and five.

JAMES SIMONS,
Collector of the Cuſtoms.
THO'S WARING, Sen.
Naval Officer.

This is enough to ſatisfy every reader, whether federaliſt or democrat; and it is enough to convince every honeſt man of the baſeneſs and meanneſs of the editor of the Bee, to obſerve, that, although theſe documents muſt have been ſeen by him, he ſtill perſiſts in aſſerting that the Two Friends was a Britiſh ſhip at the time of her capture.

The New-York Morning Chronicle, has lately fallen into new hands. Its preſent editor is a Mr. *Somebody*, who is aſhamed or afraid to be known, and who, in his concealment, writes with more virulence than ability. Mr. Coleman is endeavoring to ferret him out; and, as appears from the following neat paragraph, he has nearly effected it:—

"I find a univerſal opinion prevailing againſt me as to the perſon of the Chronicle editor, every body uniting in the ſame reaſon, viz. that it is above his talents. As to that I beg leave to tell a ſhort ſtory. A Yorker once appeared at a New-England Fair with a famous racer, which he offered to run againſt all the country for any ſum of money; at length an arch jockey, tired of hearing his boaſting, came up and offered to run his *ox* againſt him, and actually produced the money for the bet. The owner of the horſe, to the aſtoniſhment of every body, refuſed, and ſeemed quite nonpluſſed. Being aſked what he was afraid of, "Aye, ſays he, I'm not to be taken in by the Yankies ſo——— there's no knowing what a d———d ox may do."

Mr. Livingston, late minister to France, has fallen under the displeasure of the *Terrorists* of this state, since his return. With the Governor, the Secretary, &c. Mr. Livingston (and indeed *all* the Livingston family) are to be denounced and proscribed. A writer in Cheetham's paper, speaking of Mr. Livingston, says,

"The veteran diſciple and admirer of OVID, aſpires to conſular dignity. By a tranſition, dictated by maturer experience, he will relinquiſh love and the graces for the more captivating honors of a political life. Charles and Diocletian are almoſt ſolitary inſtances; thoſe examples are rare; they are only tolerated by nature to ſhew her power in producing a variety of character. Diſcretion has prompted the pride of his family to reſign the Cyprean wreath to ſome more youthful and voluptuous brow.—Ambition, like avarice, is a paſſion which ſeldom dies. The formidable relation of the governor, will probably devote his remaining years to the cloſe and unremitted ſtudy of Machiavel."

The editor of the Barometer, in his last paper, gives our neighbor, Capt. Stargazer, the following gentle rubs:—

The *firſt leaf* of Mr. Holt's "*July* 4" ALMANAC has at length appeared, in the Bee of Auguſt 13, and if he continues on with his uſual diſpatch, he may have the one half of it completed by the 31ſt day of December next, ſo that "*ſubſcribers*" may be enabled to know what the weather *has been* for the firſt ſix months of the year, at leaſt. This firſt leaf appears to be calculated for the meridian of Dutcheſs, the horizon of which, it ſays "wears a portentous aſpect." We hope in the next leaf to ſee ſome calculations for the County of Columbia, whoſe "political horizon" we underſtand, is not very favorable to the *views* of the new aſtronomer.

Doctor Holt tenders his own ſervices, and thoſe of Doctor *Cheetham* (one of his aſſociates) to cure certain maladies which he ſays are prevailing in the county of Dutcheſs. We render the two gentlemen *due thanks* for this *liberal* offer; but we muſt inform them that the good people of this county have ſo often been *cheated* by quacks and their noſtrums, that they are determined, in future, to employ none but regular and ſkilful phyſicians.

The following article appeared in a late morning Chronicle:—

"The friends of the conſtitution and of the ſtate, by whatever political name diſtinguiſhed will ſoon perceive the neceſſity of abandoning all petty feuds, and of *uniting* in ſupport of an upright and independent adminiſtration.

"Certainly the critical ſituation of this ſtate warrants a departure from common rules of policy. It is neceſſary to call fearleſsly on *all* parties, on the *Federaliſt*, or the Democrat, the *friend of Mr. Burr*, or the deluded and deceived follower of Mr. De Witt Clinton. It is the duty of *every friend of his country* to come forward in ſupport of our ſtate adminiſtration, and of independent republican principles."

The editor of the Evening Poſt, returns the following reply to the above article:—

Here we perceive once more the *Burr whoop* of *union of all honeſt men*. We have long been ſick of it. This old cant over again reminds me of a humorous ſtory in the Vicar of Wakefield. Dr. Primroſe met a ſharper at a public Fair, named Jenkinſon who, diſcovering the Dr's unacquaintance with the world, repeated to him with great fluency about a dozen very learned ſentences, interlarded with greek, which Jenkinſon always had by him for ſuch occaſions: it ended in his buying poor Primroſe's horſe without paying for him. A year or two afterwards the Dr. found himſelf confined in jail for debt; where he had not been long ſeated before a fellow priſoner who was to take his trial at the next aſſizes for coining, after ſome civilities ſeized an occaſion to addreſs him in the following manner:—

"The world is in its dotage and yet the coſmogony or creation of the world, has puzzled the philoſophers of every age. What a medley of opinions have they not broached upon the creation of the world! Sanconiathan, Mantheo, Beroſus, and Ocellus Lucanus have all attempted it in vain. The latter has theſe words, *Anarchon ara kai ateluation to pan*, which implies"—I aſk your pardon Sir, cried I, for interrupting ſo much learning, *but I think I have heard all this before.* Have I not had the pleaſure of once ſeeing you at Wilbridge fair, is not your name EPHRAIM JENKINSON?

We ſeize this opportunity to obſerve to the conductors of the Morning Chronicle (the *Corrector* with a new name) that if they expect the federaliſts will ever ſide with them or with any perſon whatever, who ſtands ready to indentify himſelf with them, and to promote their views, in preference to Mr. Clinton, they deceive themſelves extremely. We truſt there is no man of ſenſe, or of principle, or of ſentiment in the federal party, who could for one moment think of uniting himſelf with the Deſperado and his accomplices who have baſely aſſaſſinated their beloved Chief and their country's benefactor and ornament. And for them to entertain for a moment a different expectation, evinces an effrontery the moſt impudent, betrays a folly the moſt extravagant.

An honeſt ſailor, on hearing that the frigate Adams had left Waſhington to cruize off the coaſt for the protection of our commerce, exclaimed, "D——me I thought our commerce would never have protection till *Adams* came into commiſſion again."

NATIVE POETRY.

"THE SHADE OF PLATO,"

Is ready for ſubſcribers and others: and the editor has now in the preſs, another poem by the ſame hand, entitled

THE KNIGHT & QUACK;

Or a Looking-Glaſs for Impoſtors in
PHYSIC, PHILOSOPHY OR GOVERNMENT.

The following is extracted from Blodget's Statistical Manuel *for the United States, now in the press.*

Appointment and Duration of State and of United States Authorities.

STATES.	Date of form of government.	EXECUTIVE.		LEGISLATIVE.				JUDICIAL.	
				SENATORS,		REPRESENTATIVES,		Appointment of Judges.	In Office.
		Election of Chief Magistrate.	to serve	Elected	for	Elected	for		
		BY		BY		BY		BY	DURING
N. Hampshire,	1792,	citizens paying taxes,	1 year,	citizens,	1 year,	citizens,	1 year,	gov. and coun.	good behaviour.
Massachusetts,	1780,	citizens worth 60*l.*	1 year,	citizens,	1 year,	citizens,	1 year,	gov. and coun.	do.
Rhode-Island,	1663,	citizens,	1 year,	citizens,	1 year,	citizens,	1 year,	gov. and assis.	1 year.
Connecticut,	1662,	cits. of 40*l.* freehold,	1 year,	do. freeholders,	1 year,	do. freeholders,	6 months,	legislature,	1 year.
New-York,	1777,	cits. of 100*l.* freehold,	3 years,	do. freeholders,	4 years,	do. freeholders,	1 year,	coun. of ap.	good behaviour.
New-Jersey,	1776,	legislature,	1 year,	citizens of 50*l.*	1 year,	citizens of 50*l.*	1 year,	legislature,	7 years.
Pennsylvania,	1790,	citizens paying taxes,	3 years,	citizens,	4 years,	citizens,	1 year,	governor,	good behaviour.
Delaware,	1776,	citizens paying taxes,	3 years,	citizens,	3 years,	citizens,	1 year,	governor,	do.
Maryland,	1776,	legislature,	1 year,	citizens,	5 years,	citizens,	1 year,	gov. and coun.	do.
Virginia,	1776,	legislature,	1 year,	do. freeholders,	4 years,	do. freeholders,	1 year,	legislature,	do.
N. Carolina,	1776,	legislature,	1 year,	do. of 50 acres,	1 year,	citizens,	1 year,	legislature,	do.
South-Carolina,	1790,	legislature,	2 years,	do. of 50 acres,	4 years,	cits. of 50 acres,	2 years,	legislature,	3 years.
Georgia,	1789,	legislature,	2 years,	cits. paying taxes,	1 year,	citizens,	1 year,	legislature,	good behaviour.
Vermont,	1786,	citizens,	1 year,			citizens,	1 year,	legislature,	do.
Tennessee,	1796,	freeholders,	2 years,	do. freeholders,	2 years,	freeholders,	2 years,	legislature,	do.
Kentucky,	1799,	free white males,	4 years,	free white males,	4 years,	free white males,	1 year,	legislature,	do.
United States,	1787,	federal electors,	4 years,	state legislators,	6 years,	see state laws,	2 years,	Pres. and Sen.	good behaviour.

Agricultural.

FROM THE LONDON MAGAZINE.

A cure for the Sand-Crack in Horses.

IT is policy as well as humanity to ſtudy the removal of thoſe maladies and infirmities incident to that noble and uſeful animal, the horſe. There is ſcarcely a diſeaſe in the veterinarian's catalogue which more incapacitates this valuable creature from performing the labour to which he is diſpoſed, than the ſand-crack in one or more of his hoofs. By daily work or without remedy, it generally becomes worſe and worſe; inſomuch that the fiſſure will extend ſo deep, as to occaſion blood to ooze out from it almoſt every ſtep he takes; and not unfrequently the evil runs into what is denominated *a falſe quarter*.

The owner of ſuch a horſe may be aſſured of removing this grievance altogether by only carefully paring away the ragged part of the hoof down as near as poſſible to the fleſh or quick, waſhing the opening with ſoap-ſuds, and, when dry again, applying with the point of a feather a little of the ſolution of the *cauſticum lunare*. This application being made every day, or every other day, and on the intermediate one a little melted yellow baſilicon in the ſame manner, will infalibly cure it, by uniting the fleſh and hoof in a hard ſound cicatrix. The writer of this article has ſaved a high ſpirited eſtimable mare by theſe means, and theſe only, who had ſo bad and bleeding a ſand crack on her off fore-foot, as to make it a matter of conſideration whether her throat ſhould not be cut, from motives of tenderness to the animal. He may therefore ſay of his receipt, with confidence and truth,

PROBATUM EST.

Monitorial.

To aid the cause of virtue and religion.

FROM THE TRENTON FEDERALIST.

Frequent contemplation of Death neceſſary to moderate the Paſſions.

Let thoſe weak minds who live in doubt and fear
To juggling prieſts for oracles repair:
One certain hour of death to each decreed,
My fix'd, my certain ſoul, from doubt has freed.

ROWE.

IT is recorded of ſome eaſtern monarch, that he kept an officer in his houſe, whoſe employment it was to remind him of his mortality, by calling out every morning, at a ſtated hour—'Remember, prince, that thou ſhalt die!' And the contemplation of the frailneſs and uncertainty of our preſent ſtate appeared of ſo much importance to Solon of Athens, that he left this precept to future ages—'Keep thine eye fixed upon the end of thy life.'

A frequent and attentive proſpect of that moment, which muſt put a period to all our ſchemes, and deprive us of all our acquiſitions, is, indeed, of the utmoſt efficacy to the juſt and rational regulation of our lives; nor would ever any thing wicked, or often any thing abſurd, be undertaken or proſecuted by him who ſhould begin every day with a ſerious reflection that he is born to die.

The diſturbers of our happineſs in this world are our deſires, our griefs, and our fears; and to all theſe the conſideration of mortality is a certain and adequate remedy. 'Think,' ſays Epictetus, 'frequently on poverty, baniſhment and death, and 'thou wilt never indulge violent deſire, 'or give up thy heart to mean ſentiment.'

That the maxim of Epictetus is founded on juſt obſervation, will eaſily be granted, when we reflect how that vehemence of eagerneſs after the common objects of purſuit is kindled in our minds. We repreſent to ourſelves the pleaſure of ſome future poſſeſſion, and ſuffer our thoughts to dwell attentively upon it, till it has wholly engroſſed the imagination, and permits us not to conceive any happineſs but its attainment, nor any miſery but its loſs; every other ſatisfaction which the bounty of Providence has ſcattered over life is neglected as inconſiderable, in compariſon of to the great object which we have placed before us, and is thrown from us as incumbering our activity, or trampled under foot as ſtanding in our way.

Every man has experienced how much of this ardour has been remitted, when a ſharp or tedious ſickneſs has ſet death before his eyes. The extenſive influence of

greatneſs, the glitter of wealth, the praiſes of admirers and the attendance of ſupplicants, have appeared vain and empty things when the laſt hour ſeemed to be approaching, and the ſame appearance they would always have, if the ſame thought was always predominant. We ſhould then find the abſurdity of ſtretching out our arms inceſſantly to graſp that which we cannot keep, and wearing out our lives in endeavors to add new turrets to the fabric of ambition, when the foundation itſelf is ſhaking, and the ground, on which it ſtands, is mouldering away.

Literary Notice.

I. Riley & Co. of New-York, have now in the preſs,

Democracy Unveiled, third edition, with large additions.

Fleetwood, or the New Man of Feeling, a new Novel, by Godwin.

Cullen's Firſt Lines.

Buller's Niſi Prius.

New-York Term Reports—part 1ſt. Vol. 3d.

Political.

FROM THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

RELATIONS WITH SPAIN.

WHEN the Intendant of New-Orleans refuſed to us the right of deposit, there was but one ſentiment among us with reſpect to the violation of our privileges, though different expedients were proposed for redreſſing our wrongs. The friends of the adminiſtration preferred negociation to war. Whilſt they were willing to poliſh and prepare the ſword of deſtruction, they thought it right to offer the olive branch of peace. Moſt of the enemies of the adminiſtration thought or affected to feel very differently on the occaſion. They ridiculed every idea of an amicable arrangement; they expatiated upon the complicated difficulties attendant on negociation: Even if France were "inclined to ſell," they exultingly demanded "what price had we to offer? What price was our revenue able to give, which ſhall come within a hundred degrees of its value to France?"* But experience has decided on the character of theſe prophets and the propriety of the propoſed expenditures. For the ſum of 15,000,000 dollars; more than which we ſhould have expended on our military equipments, and more than which we ſhall derive in a few years from the duties at New-Orleans, & the ſale of the public lands, we have preſerved the friendſhip of two powerful nations, and we have acquired more than our moſt ſanguine hopes had ever dared to aſpire to. Inſtead of merely ſecuring a place of deposit on the banks of the Miſſiſippi, we have obtained the poſſeſſion of this magnificient river and its numerous ſtreams; we have removed from this important frontier an ambitious and enterpriſing neighbor; we have acquired a territory of an inexhauſtible fertility and indefinite extent. We have gained another advantage of ſcarcely inferior conſideration. We have exalted the character of our nation in the eyes of the world; we ſhall tranſmit to our poſterity an illuſtrious example of moderation. We have ſhewn to the ambitious kings of Europe how much better it is to employ juſtice inſtead of force; to exhauſt every expedient of amicable negociation, before they "let ſlip the dogs of war;" to ſpare rather than expend the blood and treaſure of their unfortunate ſubjects. We have contributed to demonſtrate the ſuperior advantages of a republican government, where great meaſures take their origin and their ſhape from the will of the people, over a monarchy, where war and peace are at any time dependent upon the nod of an ignorant, ambitious, or unfeeling individual.

As yet then, our conduct has been recommended and rewarded by juſtice. As yet we have exhibited a character which has attracted the reſpect and the love of foreign nations. Succeſs we could have commanded by the ſword; but we choſe to deſerve it by an amicable negociation. We have placed our own rights upon an unſhaken baſis without having rudely diſturbed the rights of others. We ſhewed ourſelves ready and prepared to encounter the horors of war, but ſtill more anxious to preſerve the enjoyments of peace. Prudent, yet energetic, reſolute in the aſſertion of our rights but cool in the ſelection of our expedients, we have exhibited not that ſpirit which deals devaſtation in the field of battle, but one which confidently conſcious of his own ſtrength calmly waits for the moment when it ſhall be neceſſary to put itſelf forth: As yet then we have acquired more than we demanded; and we have deſerved all we have acquired. But what if a caſe ſhould unfortunately occur when the ſame ſyſtem of policy ſhould not avail our pretenſions? What if after every pacific meaſure had been exhauſted, if after having deputed the ableſt miniſters to vindicate our rights, if after having tried every proper expedient of negociation to adjuſt them by an amicable arrangement, we ſhould find the foreign nation perverted by a ſelfiſh policy, regardleſs of our claims and unmoved by our efforts, for the preſervation of peace; what courſe then are we bound to purſue? Or is there any other expedient left to us, than the mournful office of breaking off the relations of peace, relying upon force where reaſon is of no avail, and "appealing to the juſtice of Heaven for redreſs," when we are no longer able to find it upon earth?

In fact, ſhould the latest reports from Spain be correct, are we not even now reduced to this melancholy dilemma? We demanded the extenſion of our boundaries to the banks of the Perdido river; Spain wiſhes to confine us to the Miſſiſippi. We called upon Spain to ſatisfy the legitimate claims of our merchants for the ſpoliations made upon their trade during the laſt war; We appealed to her juſtice for the ratification of the convention of Auguſt 1802—But Spain refuſes to comply with all our requiſitions. In this embarraſſing ſtate of affairs therefore, what other dilemma ſeems to be offered to our election, than the ſurrender of our claims or the ſupport of them by our arms? Should ſuch be the queſtion can there be a patriot in this country who can demand a ſingle moment for deliberation?

Should we ſurrender our pretenſions without a ſtruggle, we voluntarily provoke the contemptuous criticiſms of foreign nations. During the war of the revolution our heroic atchievments entitled us to the character of an enterpriſing and unſhrinking energy; are we prepared to diſgrace thoſe pretenſions by a diſgraceful ſurrender of our claims? our national ſtrength now holds in proud defiance the ambition or the proweſs of foreign nations: ſhall we deſcend from this elevated ground; ſhall we prove that though ſtrong in numbers, we are deficient in ſpirit? Shall we expoſe ourſelves to the contumelious injuries and daring encroachments of foreign countries by aſſuming the appearance of imbecility and cowardice? Even if theſe general advantages ſhould not be ſufficient to rouſe us into exertion, ſhall we be inſenſible to the important objects, which we have brought into jeopardy? The claims of our merchants are entitled to urgent conſideration; But what then ſhall we ſay as to the extenſion of our frontier from the Miſſiſippi to the Perdido? To thoſe who have read Mr. Nicholſon's report during the ſeſſion of 1802 on the policy of acquiring the Floridas, it would be ſuperfluous to develope the advantages of ſuch an acquiſition; an acquiſition, which would ſecure to the people of the weſt the excluſive navigation of the Mobille and to the inhabitants of the ſurrounding country the profits of that "conſiderable coaſting trade," which accordingly to the official documents is now carried on, "from Penſacola, Mobille, and creeks and rivers falling into, and in the neighborhood of Lake Pontchartrain, from which New-Orleans is principally ſupplied with ſhip timber, charcoal, lime, pitch, and tar, and partly with cattle, and the places before named are ſupplied with articles of foreign growth, and produce in the ſame way from New-Orleans." Shall we ſurrender all theſe advantages, by ſacrificing our legitimate claims to the pleaſure of the court of Madrid? But ſhall we, it may be replied, take an ungenerous advantage of the embarraſſments of Spain, and at a *moment* when ſhe is involved in a war with Great-Britain, when her reſources are employed in a different direction, ſhall we make an incurſion upon a defenceleſs frontier? Would it *then* be better to poſtpone the acquiſition of our rights, and in the ſpirit of a romantic chivalry to wait, until Spain ſhall have concluded a peace with England and recruited her ſtrength? Should deſtiny have determined to deprive Spain of this little ſlip of territory, would it be ſound policy, would it even be genuine humanity, for the United States to multiply the deſolations of war, by allowing ſufficient leiſure to Spain to multiply her preparations?

But ſhould it be found to be the intereſt of our country to reſort to military movements for the aſſertion of our rights, let us confine our exertions within the circle of our demands—"War, (ſays Martens) is that ſtate in which men conſtantly exerciſe acts of indeterminate violence againſt each other." let us not then enter into a *war*. Let us not iſſue letters of Marque or Reprisals, until the operations of Spain ſhall compel us to retaliate. We will not extend our ravages over the colonies of Spain but we will collect ſuch an army only as is ſufficient to accompliſh the object of our purſuit. We will take poſſeſſion of the Eaſt part of Louiſiana, which we have already demanded in vain. Perhaps too a correct policy may impoſe upon us the additional neceſſity of croſſing the Perdido, and ſeizing upon Penſacola as a ſecurity for paying the expences of our equipment and the demands of our merchants.

But we cannot yet relinquiſh our hopes, that theſe remarks are ſcarcely more fugitive than the occaſion which called forth. That our latest accounts may be authentic, we ſhall not pretend to deny; but that like many other reports of the day, they may have ariſen from ſome fiction improperly created or ſome fact eaſily miſunderſtood, we may ſtill preſume to hope. Should they however prove correct; ſhould it appear at laſt that every expedient of diplomatic ſkill has in vain been exhauſted by our miniſters, and that Spain has determined never to comply with our requiſitions or to compel us to ſeek them by force, then the preceding remarks will not be altogether uſeleſs either in drawing the inveſtigation of the principle to this ſubject, or in exciting their national indignation and ſpirit These queſtions will however previouſly occur: Has the preſident the power at this criſis of the tranſaction to direct a force to take poſſeſſion of the Spaniſh forts to the weſt of the Perdido? Would it be politic to ſummon Congreſs immediately to his aid? or to prolong the ſubject till the regular period of its ſeſſion?

* *(Note.)* These are the very words of a pamphlet published at that time under the title of Monroe's Embaſſy."

REMARKS ON THE FOREGOING.

FROM THE (N.Y.) EVENING POST.

The above article derives its importance from the ſource whence it comes. During the receſs of Congreſs it is underſtood that the Richmond Enquirer is a kind of ſemi-official paper of the Preſident, and is conducted in conformity with his views, and ſometimes it is ſuſpected, by the immediate aid of his own pen. The above curious diſſertation there-

fore we regard as a sort of newspaper MASSAGE preparatory to the great Congressional Message to be sent the next session. I take it to be neither more nor less than an attempt to feel the pulse of the people on the subject of a Spanish war. In that view it is worthy a little notice.

The first thing that strikes every reader is the rambling inconsistency between the first part and the last of the Dissertation. In the beginning the writer boasts of the immense acquirements we have made both in territory and in the commodity of *good will* of France and Spain: and all this too for the very inconsiderable sum of *fifteen millions* of dollars It is indeed a very serious truth that we have paid fifteen millions of dollars; the money is gone, and never to be recalled. But the enquiry returns upon us, what have we got for it. The friendship of two great nations says Mr. Jefferson's paper, and New-Orleans and a vast quantity of wild lands: "We have acquired (says he) a territory of inexhaustible fertility and *indefinite extent?*" By the bye this is the first time I ever heard it soberly ascribed to a territory by way of increasing its value that it had no certain or known extent. Besides all this says the Richmond paper, "we have exalted the character of our nation in the eyes of the world" But instead of being carried away by this declamation let us stop a minute to enquire how the fact is. And for this we need not go far; not beyond the very paper before us.

Having in the first place flattered and encouraged us by the assurance that "we had placed our rights [to the territory aforesaid] on an *unshaken basis*," that "we had acquired *more* than we demanded," and that "we had deserved all that we had acquired," Mr. Ritchie suddenly, and we cannot but think cruelly, turns upon us and chills all the sanguine expectations he had just raised. In the very next paragraph he suggests his apprehensions, that "after every *pacific measure* had been exhaus ed; after having deputed the ablest ministers (Pinckney and Munro) to vindicate our rights, and after trying every proper expedient of negociation to adjust them by an *amiable* arrangement," we should after all "find the foreign nation so perverted by a selfish policy, as to be regardless of our claims and unmoved by our efforts for the preservation of peace." Now I think this is hardly fair. So soon to dash the cup of felicitation from our lips. It was only in the preceding paragraph that Mr. Jefferson's editor assured us that we had *preserved* the friendship of this foreign nation and another besides, by our payment of *Fifteen Millions* of dollars, and only three sentences before, that those very "rights" which he here tells us every expedient of negociation has been in vain tried to adjust, had been "placed upon an *unshaken basis*." Alas! says he "Should the latest reports from Spain be correct are we not reduced to the melancholy dilemma of breaking off the relations of peace and relying upon force, where reason is of no avail?" Good Lord! what has become of "the territory of inexhaustible fertility and indefinite extent?" Let us hear what he has to say for himself as to this. "We demanded (says he) the extension of our boundaries to the Banks of the Perdido river; Spain wishes to confine us to the Mississippi." But how is this! Has he not just told us that "we had acquired *more* than our most sanguine hopes had ever dared to aspire to?" Let us go a little further. "We called on Spain (he continues) to satisfy the legitimate claims of our merchants (this is the first time I ever heard of Mr. Jefferson's caring a rush about our merchants) for the spoliations made upon our trade during the last war; we appealed to her justice for the ratification of the convention of August, 1802." Well and how did we succeed here? Has she done us *more* than justice here too? "Spain refuses to comply with all our requisitions." Now I'll frankly acknowledge this is the very first time I ever understood what Mr. Jefferson meant in his last speech when he exhorted his party to join him and do the federalists *more* than justice:" "*More* than justice" means then precisely such justice as Spain has done and is willing to do us; that is, as his editor himself now explains it, a sort of justice that compels us with regard to Spain "to break off the relations of peace and rely upon force." But to go on:

"In this *embarrassing* state of things," (that is, "possessed of all the territory we want and the friendship of two powerful nations into the bargain) what other dilemma seems to be offered to our election (a whole dilemma offered to election) than the surrender of our claims or the support of them by—*our arms*" Parbleu! Are we after all to resort to arms to get possession of our own property, for which we have paid all the cash in advance; *fifteen millions* of dollars in hand; down on the nail? And have we now got to resort to arms to get possession of it? Ah! Diable! But stop, have we not already got possession? Is not New-Orleans in our hands? To be sure it is: New-Orleans is admitted to be ours; but then there's all West Florida, a very important and valuable tract of country, that we are now told is not a foot of it our's. But was not possession of the whole given at the same time that New-Orleans was transferred? no; I'm told not. New-Orleans was given up as a kind of *turf and twig*, in the name of the whole, but what the whole is, the parties at that time did not see fit to settle; the *whole* of the purchase money was indeed paid but the "indefinite extent" of the tract on both the west as well as east of the river was left to be settled afterwards. But as we bought the friendship of two powerful nations France and Spain, why the trifling circumstance of boundary could be settled any day, whenever the parties could find leisure. Now however we are surprised to learn that Don Carlos is a man of such a selfish policy that if we want the possession of the whole of the purchase, if we insist on having that part of it "which would secure to the people of the west the exclusive navigation of the Mobile, and to the inhabitants of the surrounding country the profits of the considerable coasting trade, which according to the official documents is now carried on from Pensacola, Mobile and the rivers falling into and in the neighbourhood of Lake Ponchartrain" &c &c. in short if we insist on the possession of all that we purchased, we may e'en go to war for it. Excellent management. Invaluable acquisition. Truly it may well be said "we have exalted the character of our nation in the eyes of the world" but it must be our character for unexampled folly.

Having determined on "breaking off the relations of peace," what is the next step that presents itself to our Jeffersonian philosopher? One would suppose that having concluded to resort to arms in our "dilemma," there was no farther room to talk of peace Not so. Having first philosophised a little on the ungenerous advantage which it would be to attack Spain till she had done with Great-Britain, but then again having on the whole concluded that it would be more "genuine humanity" not to wait, lest Spain should multiply her preparations, and so kill as many Americans as we shall kill Spaniards he at length settles down upon the opinion that it is not best to go to *war* at all. But he thinks we might raise a pretty little sort of a piquet guard, and just go down and "take possession of the east part of Louisiana, which we have demanded in vain," and after that, after we have driven all the Spaniards over the line or killed those who would not go over alive he then thinks "a *correct* policy may impose on us the additional necessity of crossing the Perdido, (which is the utmost limit that even we ourselves contended for) and seizing upon the Pensacola as a security for paying the expences of our equipment." &c. All of which is to be effected without going to *war*. Bravo!

Thus I have hastily analysed this semi-official production of Mr. Jefferson's Richmond editor or of Mr. Jefferson himself, I know not which. I shall take my leave of it by observing that I suspect the time is now fast approaching which will convince every man in the country that the views of the federalists, with regard to New-Orleans, was the only true policy. If, after all, we are to go to war with Spain to obtain our object, the fifteen millions of dollars had better been thrown into the sea.

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times

Hudson, *August 27.*

Union College.

AS the time of holding commencement in this institution is changed from May to August, the vacations have been changed to meet that arrangement. The vacation which has now commenced will close on the 25th Sept. next.

It must be gratifying to the public, and particularly to to the friends of the students, to be informed that during a season which has, in many places, been sickly, an unusual degree of health has been enjoyed in the institution.

By order of the faculty.

BENJ. ALLEN, *Sec'ry.*

August 15, 1805.

The amount of property captured by the French and Spanish cruisers, during the present war, from the single port of Norfolk, is 196,000 dollars!

Our papers by this day's mail from Charleston, state that port, as still blockaded by a French privateer, that boards and plunders every vessel that comes in or goes out, at discretion, and in sight of the harbour We deem it our duty as often as the occasion occurs to draw the public attention to a circumstance which is equally degrading to our national character as destructive to our commercial interests. [*Norfolk Ledger.*]

WASHINGTON, AUGUST 19.

Fire—On Saturday morning, between the hours of 6 and 7 a fire broke out in the house occupied by Mr. Wilson in E. street, which, with two adjoining houses were entirely consumed. The flames also communicated to a house belonging to M'Dermot Roe, but were soon got under by the spirited exertions of the citizens.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated Montreal, August 3.

"This moment the Quebec post is in with an account of the capture of the Newfoundland Convoy."

[*Mer. Adv.*]

Capt. Dennison of the brig Henry, arrived here yesterday from St. Croix, was boarded on the first of this month, in lat. 24, 20, long. 67,20, by a French or Spanish privateer of one gun, yellow sides, red bottom and no topsail. They boarded the Henry at 9 A. M. with seven men, and ordered Capt. Denison and 8 of his men on board the picaroon After a minute examination of the brig's papers, they permitted the captain to return, sending at the same time, for Mr William M'Dougall, a passenger on board the Henry, and obliged him to take on board the privateer the passes of five lady passengers. During this time the seven russians who boarded the brig broke open every trunk, and took one thousand five hundred dollars in specie from the ladies, robbed the Henry of hogs, poultry, sheep, wine, &c. About the same time they boarded the brig Planter, Capt. Henry Denison, from St. Croix for New York, and robbed her also of several small articles. And the same day they captured the brig Neptune, Ray, of and for Philadelphia from St. Croix, loaded with sugar, mostly the property of Messrs. Amroyd &

Dacosta. At five P.M. the brigs Planter and Henry were permitted to make sail. The above pirate had with her, which she had captured three days before, the brig William Thomson, of New-Haven, from St. Croix, for New-York; and the Hamburg barque, Hebe, from New-York, bound to Havanna, all of which vessels they intended to send into a port the west end of Porto-Rico. [*N. Y. E. Post.*]

In a Liverpool paper of the 22nd of May, we find the following extraordinary circumstance which occurred a few days before, at Dingle, in the county of Kerry, Ireland. "On the 11th a wreck was discovered by some fishing boats in the bay, and towed to shore. She appeared to have been a long time lost, and to have been schr. rigged, about 100 tons burthen: On examining her hold, her cargo was found to consist of codfish, cow-hides, seal-skins, and oil, sixty butts of which were saved. From the decks every article was carried away, hatches, bulk head, &c. &c. and melancholy to relate, a part of two hundred skeletons were found in the hold; about 100*l.* in a tin case in different pieces of gold and silver, spy glasses, quadrants, silver spoons, books, clothes, bedding, &c. &c. A chest containing three or four dozen of fine shirts, umbrellas, swords, &c. was also found, and it is probable, belonged to some respectable passenger. It is supposed she was bound from some part of Newfoundland, and there is some reason to believe her destination was Dartmouth, as one of the oil butts was marked, Tepeze & Co. [*Mer. Adv.*]

The ship Benjamin, (says a Charleston paper of August 1) after having been in possession of the privateer off the bar for two days, and having been plundered of every thing which the Frenchmen thought worth taking, has been ransomed by Capt. Schoolfield for the sum of 1500 dollars, which was paid by a bill drawn on himself. Although the ship is considered by Capt. S. as bonafide American property, and was sailing under the American flag, yet it seems the Frenchmen found letters on board, purporting the property to be British; and Capt Schoolfield believes the ship would have been condemned, had she been worth sending to a French port.

The brig Lydia (says the same paper) was boarded last evening by the French privateer, close in with the bar, after she had a pilot on board, and robbed of several articles. [*Ibid.*]

MORE FRENCH INSULT AND PIRACY.

Extract from the Log-Book of the brig Sally, Law, arrived at Baltimore from Trinidad.

"On the 30th July the Sally was boarded by the French privateer Resource, Capt Janet.—When the captain went on board, they took our people out, and sent a prize-master and 7 or 8 men on board, and began to plunder every thing they could lay their hands on. After having rummaged the cabin, and taken every thing they wanted, they ordered Mr. Burn a passenger, on board the privateer, with his trunks and baggage; they had then taken from him upwards of 600 ounces of gold coin, some jewelry to the amount of about 75*l* sterling, with several other articles. He was then made to write and sign a paper, dictated to him by the captain of the privateer, the purport of which was, that Mr. Burn, acknowledged himself a British subject, and that he freely abandoned to the privateer Resource, the whole of his property, except 400 dollars, and his clothes, which the captain was to return him. Mr. Burn was then returned 60 pieces of his money, which might weigh about 20 ounces, and his clothes, and was sent again on board the Sally. Nine men that had been captured on board of different vessels, by the same privateer, were likewise sent on board of us; with them were sent about 20lb. meat, 100lb. bread, and a sixty gallon cask of water, and we were allowed to proceed on our voyage after a detention of nine hours.

They took one keg of brown sugar and half a loaf of sugar, most of our fowls, one pig, and most of our porter, wine, and rum—they took our pendant, all our needles, twine and fish hooks, and half a bolt of canvass, and broke open the captain's trunk and took some tea out, besides some other articles. Some of them went down the forecastle and broke open the people's chests, and took every thing from them that they fancied, but part of their things was returned, by order of the captain of the privateer—an old burger was given in the room of our pendant.

The following vessels were taken by the privateer.

A schooner belonging to New-York, but retaken by the British.

The sloop George, of Norfolk, Capt. Raynolds, cut out of Turks-Island, where he had put in with the loss of his rudder.

The Hamburg barque Hebe, Capt. Hatcup, from New-York, bound to the Havanna, captured about ten days before.

The brig William of New-Haven, Captain B. Thompson, from St. Croix, bound to New-York. The two last mentioned vessels were along with the privateer.

CHARLESTON AUG. 5.

HORRID MURDER!!!

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Jamesville, (S. C.) to the Editor of the Courier.

"On Monday the 29th ult. about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Thomas Maples was shot, near his dwelling-house, on the High Hills of Santee, by his oldest son, Richard Maples, about 22 years of age, who had secreted himself in the gin-house, for that express purpose. This atrocious youth, in whom every principle of humanity seems to be extinct, had loaded his rifle with three large buck-shot; saw his father coming from his dwelling-house, and waited in his concealment, till he had got fourteen paces past the gin-house, then deliberately took aim, through a crevice between the logs of the house, (horrible to relate!) at his father! The shot penetrated his back and came out through his breast.

"A jury of inquest was summoned early on the day following. The murderer confessed his crime, and made some trivial excuses for his conduct. He was committed to Camden gaol, together with his mother and brother, who were charged as accessories to the murder.

"Mr. Maples was one of the oldest settlers in his neighborhood, and had always supported the character of an honest, industrious and good man."

NOROLK, AUGUST 12.

Most of our readers will recollect the capture of the ship Golden Grove, from this port to Liverpool, in May last. There have always existed strong suspicions that the privateer which captured her was fitted out in this country, which suspicions are now confirmed. It appears that the Golden Grove went out in company with a number of vessels; among others, a small schooner which was observed in Hampton Roads for six or eight days, of which no notice was taken, until Cape Henry bore S. W. distant about five miles, when the schooner run along side of the Golden Grove, hoisted Spanish colours, fired one gun and a volley of small arms, and boarding, made prize of her. It now appeared that the sch'r had four guns, which had been concealed by throwing sails over them, and 37 men, most of whom were concealed in the hold. The privateer was commanded by an American, one Hooper, there were also many other Americans on board, whom the captain and officers of the Golden Grove recognized, as having been seen in this place, going on board the different British vessels under the pretext of enquiring for passages, but with a view of ascertaining their force and time of sailing.

PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 14.

Yesterday arrived the brig Sally & Jenny, Hunt, from Barbadoes. On the thirtieth ult. in lat 25, long 68, at seven o'clock in the evening, was brought to by a shot from a French privateer sch'r of one or two guns, who ordered the boat on board with the papers. A barque-rigged ship and a large single decked brig being in company, prizes to the sch'r. The privateer's boat was put out, and 4 men came on board the brig, and searched every part of her, in a very particular manner, bundling up every paper and all the letters, and sent them on board the privateer; the captain declared he should detain captain Hunt on board all night. The papers belonging to the vessel were first examined—the letters were then looked over, breaking open and examining every one that had the appearance of business—such as had bills or accounts were detained, and all the Baltimore letters. The privateersmen declared the Baltimorians *Coquins*. After detaining Capt. Hunt until 10 o'clock at night—then demanding 2 oars, and some bottles of wine, which they received, their boat left the brig, and capt. H. was allowed to return in his own boat, with his papers and such letters as they did not detain. The prize brig was bound to New-York, with a freight from some of the Windward Islands belonging to Boston. The barque was a high, full built vessel, probably from London to Baltimore. The privateer was from St. Domingo. Same day spoke the schooner Highland, bound to St. Jago.

LONDON, July 2.

The house of Commons have voted to rescind their resolutions directing the attorney general to prosecute Lord Melville in a court of justice, and voted, that he be impeached of high crimes, &c. before the house of lords. Messrs. Whitbread, Fox, Gray, Sheridan, &c. are of the committee to conduct the impeachment. A bill has been brought into parliament to indemnify Trotter, in order to make him an unexceptional and intrepid witness against Lord Melville.

A Messina article of June 17, says, that an American squadron, consisting of 13 vessels, of different sizes, of which part is in our port, and the other in Syracuse, is shortly to make a new attack on Tripoli.

The articles of impeachment against Lord Melville, were ordered to be printed on the 4th July and to be taken into consideration on the 9th. There are eight specific charges; five of them amount to 84,000*l.* deficiency; the other three regard the supposed violation of the law in drawing the naval money, &c.

July 3.;

We informed the public yesterday, that his Majesty has lately been unfortunately afflicted with a complaint in his eyes. It is with deep regret we have to state to day that the complaint is of a most serious nature.

Hopes, we are happy to state, are now entertained that the cataract will not extend to both his Majesty's eyes.

July 5.

The Emperor of the French is desirous of arranging his new establishments on the grandest possible scale. France he considers as his dwelling house and family mansion, and his numerous enlargements of territory in Germany and the lower countries as so many enclosures from the public commons. Italy is to be his villa for occasional spring and summer visits, whence he enjoys a wide view towards Turkey and Egypt; in the last of which he proposes whenever "he can call the land his own," to erect a prospect house, commanding the interesting distant object of Madrass and Calcutta, and the whole Hindostan country. Spain, Portugal, Etruria and Naples, are merely his surrounding tenantry. He wants Sweden very much, for an ice house. He has not as yet turned his imperial mind to the erection of a Mausoleum. When he comes to England, he will, most probably, find there his Tomb, in which he may repose gloriously, in the midst of his gallant companions in arms.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"VERITAS" has convinced us, by his last note, that we ought not to publish his late communication, without being previously made acquainted with his real name.

An Anecdote from "a Customer," shall have a place next week.

Wreath.

EXTRACT.

[To the industry of Athenaeus we are indebted for a hymn to Health, which Dr. Johnson has lavishly commended in his Rambler. Mr. Webb has translated it as follows.]

[*Boston Gazette.*]

FIRST born of heaven! for without thee,
Bless'd Health, the gods themselves would be
Oppress'd by immortality.
Come then, thou best of blessings, come,
And make my humble roof thy home;
Propitious come, and shed a ray
Of gladness on my setting day.
For if there be in wealth a charm,
If joys the parent's bosom warm,
Whate'er the good, to thee 'tis given
To perfect every boon of heaven.
If diadems the fancy please,
Thy hand must make them sit with ease;
Lost without thee, were Cupid's wiles,
And Venus owes thee half her smiles.
Whate'er we hope, whate'er endure,
Thou giv'st the enjoyment or the cure;
Where'er thou spread'st thy balmy wing
Ills vanish, blooming pleasures spring.
All wishes meet in thee alone,
For Happiness and Health are one.

Miscellany.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT JOURNAL.

BURTON COLLEGE.

As the prosperity of the County of Trumbull, in the State of Ohio, is of great importance to the revenue of this State, to the property of all interested in the lands, and to the friends of those who have removed thither, we take a particular interest in noticing, that the trustees of the Erie Literary Society, appointed by the Legislature of that State, have *unanimously* decided to establish a College in the town of Burton, in that county.

The central situation of Burton is peculiarly favourable to such an establishment.

Five acres of ground, allotted for the College, are on an eminence, commanding an extensive prospect, and promising health to the students.

In front of this plot is the public square, 55 rods by 30, with wide streets through and round it. On this, a building 50 by 36 feet is erected; and others will be added, when necessary.

The town is handsomely laid out—the lands valuable, and capable of supporting a large population. The east and west branches of the Cayahoga-river join about a mile south of the town plot.

This College will be convenient, not only for the whole county of Trumbull, but for other parts of the state of Ohio—for the west part of Pennsylvania, the north part of Virginia, and the south part of Upper Canada; and if well supported, will draw students in great abundance.

The proprietors of Burton have subscribed 7000 dollars towards the foundation of this institution, in addition to the above building valued at 3000 dollars.

Considering the zeal of this infant State for the promotion of literature, so ably seconded by the inhabitants of the county of Trumbull and especially of Burton, it is presumed that the State of Connecticut, which has already distinguished itself by generous donations to Yale College, and by unremitted exertions in favor of learning, will extend a helping hand to Burton College.

Had the county of Trumbull continued to be a part of this State, its inhabitants would have owned their proportion of the purchase money of the whole tract. The principal settlers are from this State: its advancing population will be of our own brethren.—Much of the public revenue of the State is secured by lands in that country; which security will be rendered more valuable, as the lands advance in market, because the holders will be sooner able to pay their duties, and enable the State to manage the avails at home for the benefit of commerce and agriculture. We are persuaded that Connecticut will not lose so valuable an occasion of giving new proof of its regard to literature.

The Missionary Society will never have a better opportunity of advancing its valuable object, than by sending to Burton a Missionary of first-rate talents, who may discharge the double task of gathering a Church and of superintending the concerns of a College, the presidency of which will, in a few years, be equal in honor and usefulness, to any similar office in the Union.

Many have been the accounts of the mountains and fields of ice, seen this spring in the Atlantic Ocean; but as we have seen none among them so circumstantial as the following, extracted from the journal of a passenger on board the Hercules, from this port for Europe transmitted to his friend in this city; we give it, not doubting it will be acceptable to the most, if not all of our readers.

[*Phil. True American.*]

April 27, This evening we made the Grand Bank of Newfoundland, and are by calculation 1200 miles from the Capes of Delaware,

April 29, There are now in sight three islands of ice of immense height. They are afloat, but do not appear to have the motion of the sea. The atmosphere in their vicinity is remarkably cold. About 12 o'clock we passed what appeared to be one of the most stupendous works of nature; a mountain of ice, considerably higher than our main top gallant mast head, we ran to windward of it, and so near that we were within fifty yards of it. At four o'clock we had passed 7 of these islands—some had the appearance of large ships, bearing down before the wind—others of churches and lofty steeples, and another cluster so large as to be called Neptune's head quarters. At five o'clock we fell in with a large field of ice, which extended further than the eye could reach, and which lay directly in our course—no person on board the Hercules ever witnessed such a scene. Mr. H. who has been three years in the northwest coast of America, says he never saw such mountains of ice. In consequence of this field, we were obliged to alter our course and are now going at the rate of seven miles an hour directly from our port. About 12 o'clock at night we fell in with a field, supposed the same from which we stood in the afternoon, which obliged us to alter our course a second time; The captain thinks this a very extraordinary circumstance, being in the latitude of 47 N. April 30th, we are now entirely surrounded with mountains and islands of ice; at 11 o'clock, A. M. we had passed 100 of these floating wonders of nature; one in particular had the appearance of a regular built house, followed by a large, tall and lofty spire, much like the light-house at the entrance of Delaware bay, only to appearance about three times its height. These have received the appropriate names of Noah's Ark and Pompey's pillar. We are now bearing directly from our port, and suppose we may continue at least three days to clear the ice to run a more southerly latitude. May 1st. several islands in sight this morning, though not so numerous as yesterday. About 3 o'clock we descried a large field of loose and broken ice ahead, the captain hesitated in what manner to proceed.—At five we came up with the main body and got so much entangled in it, that it required great attention to pass through. At eight o'clock we cleared the whole field and had a free and open sea.

ONE of the sons of Esculapius seems to have been favored with a presentiment of the success of his practice. With all imaginable gravity of countenance, he informs the public, in his advertisement, that he has removed from his old station, to a place near the church-yard, *for the greater accommodation of his patients.*

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